

WATER FACTS? OF ELECTRIC AND HORSE CARS.

CITY'S RAINFALL NEARLY NORMAL IN 1899.

| | 1895. | 1896. | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| June | 2.57 | 6.08 | 2.08 | 1.28 | 1.83 |
| July | 4.40 | 4.45 | 5.53 | 1.70 | 6.36 |
| August | 7.71 | 2.45 | 3.14 | 3.12 | 3.90 |
| September | .95 | 2.04 | 1.24 | 1.08 | 5.83 |
| October | 4.04 | 1.71 | .72 | 5.90 | 2.13 |
| November | 2.12 | .32 | .12 | .85 | .12 |
| To December | .37 | | | | |
| Totals | 20.03 | 20.48 | 23.21 | 23.33 | 22.12 |

| | 1898. | 1899. |
|-----------|-------|-------|
| June | .69 | .66 |
| July | .77 | .74 |
| August | .77 | .77 |
| September | .77 | .77 |
| October | .77 | .77 |
| November | .77 | .77 |
| December | .77 | .77 |
| Average | .75 | .75 |

| | 1895. | 1896. | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| January | 4.08 | 3.95 | 4.04 | 3.12 | 3.72 |
| February | 4.08 | 3.95 | 4.04 | 3.12 | 3.72 |
| March | 6.78 | 2.92 | 3.50 | 6.14 | 3.51 |
| April | 1.23 | 3.23 | 3.38 | 5.90 | 1.08 |
| May | 1.14 | 5.58 | 3.13 | 1.28 | 1.08 |
| June | 6.20 | 4.70 | 4.28 | 1.28 | 1.08 |
| July | 6.20 | 4.70 | 4.28 | 1.28 | 1.08 |
| Totals | 40.81 | 43.04 | 42.59 | | |

Figures Prove that Brooklyn's Shortage Is Not the Result of Reduced Precipitation—Waste Is Hinted at—President Grout Gives Warning.

UNLESS the present trend of conditions is stopped, the city will find itself at the mercy of the Ramapo Company and other private owners of water. It is a dangerous condition of affairs. Money is to be spent in every direction, except for water. The debt limit will be reached, a new municipal water plant will be an impossibility, and we shall then pay for it all.—Statement by E. M. Grout, President of the Borough of Brooklyn.

THE cause of the threatened water famine in Brooklyn is not that this is a year of drought. That explanation has been given frequently of late, but it is a mistake.

The Journal presents herewith tables which show that the total rainfall in Greater New York for 1899, up to midnight of December 10, was 40.81 inches. This was not quite two inches less than the average normal rainfall, and was barely more than two inches less than the total rainfall of 1898.

Commissioner William Dalton, of the Department of Water Supply, was surprised when shown the figures.

"That difference of about two inches really does not seem very great," he said. "But I cannot undertake to explain the matter. You must see Chief Engineer George W. Birdsell."

Mr. Birdsell was also surprised at first. He admitted that his latest report had been that the difference in rainfall was a little greater. The figures given in the tables were obtained yesterday afternoon by the Journal at the United States Weather Bureau. Mr. Birdsell looked them over carefully and said:

"You are right. The cause of the present shortage is not a deficient rainfall for the year. But in the first three months of 1899 it rained so heavily that the reservoirs could not care for all the water, and much was wasted. In September it rained heavily, but the ground was so parched that most of the rain was absorbed. It did not rain when we most needed it."

Evaporation Is Normal.

The question of humidity was also investigated by the Journal, because that is often an important factor in relation to the amount of evaporation and its effect on stored water. Mr. Birdsell said that in 1898 and 1899 was the same, within a small fraction. So that evaporation could not have had an appreciable effect on the situation.

Mr. Birdsell was shown that, while the rainfall for the last few months has been below the average, it was still lower in 1898 and in 1897.

For September, October, November and part of December, 1898, it was 7.19 inches, and in 1897, 7.57 inches, while in the present year it has been 10.19 inches—three inches more for this brief period in 1899.

"Was there any such shortage of water at the close of 1898 and 1897 as there is at present?" Mr. Birdsell was asked.

"No," he said, "but Brooklyn is a great deal larger now. It is growing every year, you know."

President Grout, of the Borough of Brooklyn, said, when seen yesterday afternoon:

"Unless the present trend of conditions is stopped, the city will find itself at the mercy of the Ramapo Company and other private owners of water."

City officials are all planning to spend millions of dollars on various improvements, and when the millions have gone, the water supply will be at a low ebb.

"I am distinctly not imputing motives to any one. I am speaking only of facts and conditions. The huge improvements planned for the city will cost millions of dollars, and the water supply will be at a low ebb."

"Private owners of water are only waiting till the debt limit is reached. Then we shall pay for it all."

"Why is that outrageous law not repealed that keeps Brooklyn out of Suffolk County for its water supply? At Suffolk County we are not in a desperate situation. We would like to sell the water. Brooklyn needs it. The law won't let us step over the county line, and at last, the water will be water supplied from the Jersey mountains."

If the Conduit Should Break.

"We have been trying for four years to get a new conduit built between our chief water supply and this city. We can't get it. If the present conduit should break, we would have to depend on the reservoir only, and the supply would not last two days."

President Grout also called special attention to the evils of having to depend on the present system of pumping from driven wells.

"We are in imminent danger of having to stop that any day, and we would then depend on a system of field inspection, and a vast amount of water would be saved."

The entire subject is one demanding the best and promptest consideration, while it seems to receive practically no consideration at all."

Big Waste Somewhere.

E. W. Hurlbut, of the Committee on Water Supply, recently organized by the Merchants' Association of New York, said yesterday:

"There is an immense amount of waste going on in Brooklyn, and much for close inspection are imperatively needed."

"I believe, too, that there is much loss at some of the reservoirs and through broken pipes, etc."

The Committee on Water Supply will investigate the entire subject immediately."

At yesterday's meeting of the Subcommittee on Engineering, several expert

Reckless Driver of Dry Dock Line Tried to Cross Before 6th Ave. Underground Trolley and Collision Followed.

Shock Turned the Horse Car on Its Side with Passengers Inside Struggling to Escape in Shower of Broken Glass.

Of Ten in Wrecked Car, All Save One Suffered Cuts and Bruises—Responsibility for Accident Not Fixed.

A horse car, No. 11, of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Road, tried to cross West Broadway ahead of electric car, No. 122, of the Sixth Avenue line at 8 o'clock last night.

The horse car was overturned, and nine of the ten passengers in it were more or less injured. The one who escaped was a big, athletic man, who saved himself by knocking down a young girl and climbing over her out of the car.

The collision occurred near the corner of West Broadway and North Moore street. The crossing is half a block below where the horse track curves into West Broadway.

The driver of the horse car, coming, but thought he could pass before it reached the crossing. Instead of this the two cars reached the spot at the same instant.

Horse Car Was Turned Over.

There was a terrible crash, and over the horse car, horses and all. The momentum of the electric car pushed it clean over. From the wreck came shrieks and groans. The horses were plunging wildly, and the air was full of broken glass from the car windows.

Policeman Ferris and the firemen of Engine No. 10 ran over and began the work of extricating the passengers.

They were nearly all bleeding, and an ambulance was summoned. The hospital doctor treated them, and found none so badly hurt as to require removal to the hospital. All were able to go home.

Blamed Horse-Car Driver.

The motorman of the electric car, Timothy Reen, told the police that he saw that the cars were bound to crash, and did all he could to stop his car, but the slippery rails slid the car along with the brake set.

None of the passengers would make a complaint, so there were no arrests; but it is safe to say there will be a damage suit from each passenger. As far as could be ascertained, there is no man who determines which line has the right of way at this place. The point is determined whenever two cars reach there about the same time. Collisions have been narrowly escaped many times.

The injured.

Charles Mamitzer, of Jersey City Heights, cut on right hand and foot.

Louis Gross, of No. 31 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia, shock and cuts on right hand.

John Lesser, of No. 180 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia, shock and cuts on right hand and foot.

James H. Hoey, of No. 100 East One Hundred and Sixth street, right hand cut.

David R. Hall, of No. 43 North Gray street, Jersey City, N. J., contusion of right arm and a severe scalp wound.

John S. Saylor, of No. 43 North Moore street, scalp wound.

Samuel Salsbery, of No. 325 Adams street, Hoboken, N. J., contusion of left arm and nose.

Friedland, of No. 481 Avenue C, Bayonne, contusion of head and teeth loosened.

Bernard McHugh, the car driver, cut by flying glass, back and side.

It was the annual bazar of the Professional Woman's League that made the Waldorf-Astoria captivating last night. Beauty of women, gallantry of men, wit and wisdom, charm of pretty, delicate things in silks and laces, were concentrated there.

It was exquisite. At the entrance to the small, in large type, the word "Gaiety," pink, of music and tarlatan, in the contrast of tall, sombre palms, gave the impression of a picture in mosaic. At its head was a banner, a pyramid of stars, and to the ingenious at heart they told all the tales of the human comedy, precisely.

The bazar was a success. The women, who were the stars, were dressed in the latest fashions, and the men, who were the guests, were dressed in the latest fashions.

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GILL-MARTIN'S BALM IS \$10,000 DAMAGES.



Mrs. Joseph Palmerston Gill-Martin, Whose Love a Jury Says Was Worth \$10,000.

Jury Fixes That Sum as the Value of the Love of His Wife, Lost to the Rich Mr. McInerney. A Stay Is Granted.

Joseph Palmerston Gill-Martin yesterday won his suit for damages against Patrick McInerney and the rich dry goods merchant of Brooklyn was ordered to pay to the landscape painter \$10,000 by the jury that deliberated for an hour and twenty minutes over his verdict.

Gill-Martin asked for \$100,000. He obtained, last year, a divorce from his wife because of her devotion to McInerney. She is living in Montreal at present.

Mrs. Emma Wilson, called as a witness for Gill-Martin, testified that the wife intended to share with the artist, the proceeds of his suit against McInerney; that

the husband and wife were in a plot against the merchant's treasury. When the jury had rendered its verdict McInerney's counsel asked for a new trial. This was refused. He obtained a stay of proceedings for thirty days in order that he might prepare an appeal.

Some People Want to Know if we give away samples. We answer positively, NO!

A few of the ingredients used in making Bonnel's Old Reliable Cough Cure are so much in demand for filling physicians' prescriptions that the price of them is away up, and at times it is just barely possible to get enough to supply our orders. We have to purchase in large quantities in Summer—could not get goods fast enough during months of heavy demand. We use a number of the old, hard tried and always successful remedies in Bonnel's Old Reliable Cough Cure. It is not an experiment. Very likely your parents would not be here to welcome you and your kind remembrance at the approaching family reunion if they had not used some of the ingredients of which Bonnel's Old Reliable Cough Cure is compounded. Order to-day; 25 cent bottle if just for individual use, a 50 cent bottle for family use. All bottles packed in special cases and forwarded at our expense and risk upon receipt of the regular price. Address

F. G. BONNEL & CO., Manufacturing and Dispensing Chemists, 49 Catharine St., Greater New York.

Charges Against the Council.

The charges against the Common Council are maintained in office and exceeding appropriations. The Councilmen are all indicted except Oscar Frommel, who is a member of the Grand Jury that indicted the Councilmen.

Probably the most serious indictments of the last batch are those against Mayor Fagan and the Common Council for their proceedings in relation to the city's electric light contract. Two councilmen bid for the contract. One offered to light the city free of charge for one year if it was granted permission to erect its poles. Because of the offer the city was forced to pay for lighting, but the Council ignored the offer and appropriated \$100,000.

PAID EXHIBITION PRICES.

The Freeholders are indicted for conspiring with contractors to make the city pay many thousands of dollars more than the true price for supplies for public institutions. The Insecticide Disinfectant Company, according to the Grand Jury report, after the Tax Board made an appropriation of \$5,000 for the purpose of paying for the disinfectant, the company offered to light the city free of charge for one year if it was granted permission to erect its poles. Because of the offer the city was forced to pay for lighting, but the Council ignored the offer and appropriated \$100,000.

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CRIPPLE'S CRUTCH REVENGES WRONG. LEGAL WATCH DOGS GOING TO ALBANY.

Used Upon a Shrinking Man in the Harlem Hospital.

A CHILD THE CAUSE, TO BALK BAD BILLS.

On His Single Leg the Father Hops Towards Him and Strikes.

A Bureau Will Be Maintained at the Capital Throughout the Session.

The raid upon your pocketbook now starts in Albany. The loot is distributed in New York. Franchises worth millions to the taxpayers of this city are voted away at Albany. Thousands of dollars are spent to secure their passage, and the taxpayer pays for it. How can he help himself? By turning the light on in Albany and killing bad legislation.

The above extracts are from an address issued last night by the City Club Council, of which Professor Nicholas Murray Butler, the bosom friend of Governor Roosevelt, is chairman. Formal announcement is made that the club's Legislative Committee proposes to watch the Platt Legislature this Winter and try to defeat every job that shows its head. Such lawyers as Horace E. Deming, H. J. Goodnow, L. L. Deland, Nelson S. Spencer, William Allaire Short, Charles C. Nadai, Charles H. Strong, Frederick H. Allen, Arthur H. Ely, Joseph A. Deane, William Travers Jerome and Lester W. Clark have volunteered to help turn on the searchlight. They will charge nothing for their services.

On the Spot to Stop It.

The club is to maintain a bureau of information at Albany during the coming session. Through it every suspicious measure is to be watched and reported to the Legislative Committee.

An office staff is to be engaged to sift and read all bills introduced in Albany. The club calls its scheme "an alarm system and insurance service against bad legislation."

For UPTOWN POST OFFICE.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Postmaster Van Cott, of New York, conferred to-day with the postal officials and with Senator Platt over the proposed new Post Office building in New York.

A bill appropriating a lump sum of \$2,500,000 for the new building, somewhere in the vicinity of the Grand Central Depot, and other postal needs will be completed to-morrow and probably immediately introduced in the Senate by Mr. Platt and in the House by Mr. Cummings.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

In its opinion of Dec. 7, 1899, Finally and Fully Sustains the WELSBACH CO.'S PATENT. DEALERS AND USERS AND MANUFACTURERS are CAUTIONED AGAINST INFRINGEMENT OF THE

WELSBACH PATENTS.

Judge LACOMBE, in the United States Circuit Court, handed down the following opinion, Saturday, December 9th, 1899:

On motion to restrain complainant from sending circulars to the customers of American Incandescent Lamp Co.:

LACOMBE, Circuit Judge.

Irrespective entirely of the preliminary objection that affirmative relief of this sort will not be granted to defendant—a question not now passed upon—there seems no good grounds for criticism of complainant's circular. It states that Judge Townsend enjoined the "manufacture and sale" of infringing mantles, and he did grant such an injunction. And this court has enjoined the sale of mantles which the person enjoined did not himself manufacture, when his past conduct in the matter of infringement created a special equity in favor of the complainant against him. It is true that the circular goes further, and threatens suit against persons who sell mantles, but who never have been at all concerned in manufacturing or causing them to be manufactured.

In other words, it threatens suit upon the patent as if it were a patent for a product. But the complainant insists that the threat is made in good faith; that it intends to bring suits against sellers of the infringing mantles upon the theory that the patent is really one for a product. In view of the peculiar language of the claim, this court is not now prepared to hold that such contention would be wholly without merit, or that the complainant could not succeed against a mere seller. Moreover, it is contended that the seller of a purchased mantle himself promotes the taking of the final step in the process, and such contention has not yet been passed upon adversely to complainant. These are questions which should be left to be determined in one of such suits, rather than here. If complainant intends to prosecute one or more sellers, and there is nothing before the court to induce a disbelief in its assertion that it does so intend, it would seem to be its proper course to warn dealers to desist from selling.

Dec. 9th, 1899.

Restraining orders recently issued by Judge LACOMBE AGAINST THE UNITED INCANDESCENT LIGHT COMPANY.

All infringers will be prosecuted, whether Manufacturers, Dealers or Users, TO THE PUBLIC:

Avoid Liability of Infringement! Take nothing but the GENUINE—always in sealed boxes bearing our registered trade mark, "WELSBACH."

WELSBACH LIGHT CO.

Salerooms in all the leading cities throughout the United States.

SALE OF UMBRELLAS.

Selected especially for holiday presents.

Handles show new engravings and many handsome novelty designs, Sterling Silver name plates.

Pure twill silk,—English paragon lock frame,—8 rib,—steel rod,—close rolling. Sterling silver swedges.

WOMEN'S,—26 inch.

Handles—full length ivories, carved and heavily trimmed with sterling silver,—mother-of-pearl or partridge wood mounted with silver.

MEN'S,—26 and 28 inch.

Handles—solid, carved, burnt ivory,—gun metal,—sterling silver, buck horn,—and 14 karat gold plated crooks and caps,

\$4.65 Each; Value \$7.50 to \$10.00

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.



International "Wun Wing" brand, showing a person holding a product.